Vinson Denies Stay; Defense Urges Review of New Evidence

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson today denied a stay of execution to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Vinson issued no statement. He merely wrote the word "denied" on the papers submitted to him.

Throughout the day yesterday, defense counsel for the Rosenbergs sought to get one U.S. Supreme Court Justice to grant a stay of execution so that new and vital evidence in the case could be brought before the courts. President Eisenhower has received this new evidence, in the form of documents in the handwriting of key witness, David Greenglass.

These documents clearly show that this key witness, on whose uncorroborated word alone the Rosenbergs face death, basically changed his testimony in the ten months between his first staement and the March 1951 trial.

Moving swiftly, the Justice Department filed a brief statement with the chief justice opposing any stay of execution. In its statement, the government made no reference of any kind to the new evidence which has been presented to President Eisenhower and which the defense is trying to get before the courts which have never seen it. The eagerness of the government to get a quick execution just as the new evidence has been made available is considered unprecedented by observers.

Defense attorneys Emanuel

(Continued on Page 3)

ASKS FUNDS TO PUBLICIZE NEW ROSENBERG DOCUMENTS

The Rosenberg Committee yesterday appealed for funds to help it get the new documentary evidence in the Rosenberg case "to 150,000,000 Americans."

The new evidence, it said, "must be splashed across our newspapers, spoken from the radio, seen on television, put up on billboards, printed in leaflets and brochures.

"All this must be done within the next 10 days."

Emergency funds can be rushed to the committee, Joseph Brainin, chairman, at 1050 Sixth Ave., New York City.

New Spirit Showing In Sub Campaign

There is a lot of activity brewing among reader groups in New York as the Worker circulation campaign is renewed. So far, though, the subs have not yet started pouring into the office.

In the past couple of days, according to reports, something over 100 subs for The Worker and Daily Worker have been obtained. This is still considerably short of the 300 a day we should be getting, but it is a distinct pick-up over the past several weeks.

With a total goal of 14,500 subs for both papers, we now have some 7,900.

Bronxites seem to be doing the best job. Some 70 subs were brought into the office in the past couple of days, and we are told there are quite a few that have not yet reached us.

One group of readers in South Bronx hit their goal of 60 subs this past weekend, and are going after another 10 before the June 15 target date. Of the 60 subscribers, they figure 20 to 25 are new readers of the paper. Some of these were obtained as a result of follow-up of readers gotten in steady door-to-door canvassing.

Among the subscribers familiar with the paper are a few who had once subscribed but had dropped their subs last year, or earlier, and now were anxious to get the paper again.

At least 90 percent of the current subscribers who were visited renewed their subs, according to the campaign director's estimate. Some, however, have not yet been seen.

In the door-to-door canvass, Worker campaigners came across people who had known the paper 15 and 20 years ago, and had not seen it since. They were glad to see it again, wanted to know what they could do to help in fighting for some of the things for which the paper campaigns, such as peace and civil rights.

Bronxites renewed their drive at three spirited rallies of readers last week in different parts of the county, attended altogether by some 200 active readers, who agreed to reorganize the campaign and get many more into it.

Reader groups in other counties have been slower in getting Worker supporters organized for the campaign, but have been making progress.

Among unionists, distributive workers, with something over 400 subs out of a goal of 550, electrical workers with over 70 percent of their goal of 100 subs; and maritime workers, who have reached their goal of 40, have been setting the pace.

Garment workers, who have had some 150 subs out of their goal of 300 for weeks, and have made no progress at all, are

(Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker

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'LAOS INVASION' STORY WAS COMPLETE HOAX, FRENCH PAPER BARES

By Daily Worker Foreign Department

The Viet Minh "invasion" of the tiny mountain kingdom of Laos was a large-scale fraud on the part of the French government to squeeze more dollars out of the United States to pay for its seven-year war against Indo-China, Charles Favrel, leading French newspaper man, declared in the independent conservative Le Monde.

Favrel said there was no sudden Viet Minh invasion of Laos last April, as reported in the American press, for the simple reason that Viet Minh troops had already occupied most of Laos for three years.

Favrel covered the war in Indo-China and Korea for his paper. He reported:

"I have before me a map of Indo-China annoted three years ago by an officer of the 3rd bureau of the general staff. I had asked him to indicate the zones pacified by French troops and those occupied by the Viet Minh.

"Red pencil marks show that vast regions of Laos and of Cambodia were then (1950) under Viet Minh control!

"So what does this cry of alarm three years later mean, when we know that the only way of going from one city in Laos to another was by plane and that no one would have ventured on the roads and trails five miles away from Luang Prabang or Vientiane without the escort of a company, or a battalion or even a regiment of soldiers?"

TWO MESSAGES

(Attempts of the U. S. Government and the press to present the colonial liberation movement in Laos as an "invasion" were disclosed in two U. S. service messages, the text of which was cabled May 7 to the London Daily Worker by Alan Winnington from Korea.

(The messages, exposing U. S. Administration methods of cooking stories to suit their own needs, were sent by the U. S. Information Service headquarters in Washington and headquarters of a leading American press service.

(FIRST MESSAGE, dated May 4, addressed to all public information officers:

("U. S. Info Washington needs as often as availability of material permits files of materials on Laotian situation. Files should include newspaper editorials either in full text or excerpted direct quotes [paraphrases not suitable] and statements again in full text or quoted excerpts by responsible public and private leaders.

("The material should show the belief that the invasion of Laos is another case of Communist imperialism in action. The material should be filed by signals where possible. Where not, use commercial facilities, press rate collect addressed to U. S. Info Washington."

(SECOND MESSAGE, from headquarters of a leading Amer-

(Continued on Page 6)

THE CAROLINA FOUR

FOUR NEGROES who have never been tried in conformity with the U.S. Constitution for the crimes for which they are accused are scheduled to walk into the North Carolina gas chamber early next Friday.

RALEIGH SPELLER, 51, is charged with "rape" in 1947 of a white woman who never identified him; he was convicted by an all-white jury on the basis of being a "light colored man."

BENNIE and LLOYD RAY DANIELS, 20 and 21, cousins charged in 1949 with killing a white taxi driver. Only evidence against them is written "confessions," although neither man can read or write.

CLYDE BROWN, 22, charged with "rape" of a young white woman who testified in a Winston-Salem court that she could not remember being raped and could not identiy Brown. An all-whtie jury convicted, and Brown was sentenced to die.

The Daniels cousins and Speller were tried in counties where Negroes constitute one-half or more of the population. But Negroes were kept off the juries by such devices as identifying marks beside their names. Brown's trial in Winston-Salem, as were the others, was conducted in an atmosphere of hysteria. Brown was held almost six days without a hearing, during which time police produced a tailor-made "confession."

The crime already committed against these innocent Negroes should arouse the entire country. Speller has spent six years in the death house in Raleigh; the Daniels have been held there four years, and Brown is in his third year there.

But it would be a crime against the people of North Carolina and the nation if the gas chamber should claim these four lives. Their deaths would help further to fasten upon the people the unconstitutional white supremacy machine and its anti-democratic philosophy.

Governor William B. Umstead, Raleigh, N.C., should hear from an aroused nation, demanding that he honor his oath to uphold the Constitution by intervening to save the lives of the four doomed men.

Earl Brown Hits Police School As Whitewash

—See Page 3

This weekend, THE WORKER begins a series by the

FIRST AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT IN FREE VIET NAM

JOSEPH STAROBIN
Daily Worker Correspondent

Inside Free Viet Nam

Starobin begins his first dispatch:

I am writing these lines in a bamboo hut, high against the thickly wooded hillside, somewhere in the uplands of northern Viet Nam. . . . During this month I have been able to see for myself how the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam works — how its people live and how they fight. . . .

Begin the series this weekend in The Worker, and daily thereafter in the Daily Worker and The Worker.

Order extra copies for your shopmates and friends.

CP Urges Support of 'Amnesty Month' Events

The National Committee of the Communist Party yesterday issued a statement calling upon individuals and organizations to support the "Amnesty Month" activities June 4 to July.

"Many Americans," the statement pointed out, "were troubled by the Supreme Court's 6-2 decision of June 4, 1951, upholding the conviction of 11 members of the Communist Party National Committee . . ." and "subsequent events have more fully spelled out to all the significance of this move toward nullification of the Bill of Rights."

The statement adds that the campaign, while centering around the freedom of the 11 Communist leaders, "is a campaign to win amnesty from prosecution and persecution for the tens of thousands of Americans outside of jail who are victims of McCarthyism: the naturalized and non-citizen victims of the Walter-McCarran Act; the trade unionists threatened with Taft-Hartley 'perjury' prosecutions; the educators, professionals and clergymen hounded out of employment by the witch-hunt committees; the Negro leaders and their white allies penalized for their stand in defense of Negro rights."

The Statement follows:

The National Committee of the Communist Party welcomes and fully supports the program of "Amnesty Month" activities initiated by the National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims.

The struggle to free the Communist Party leaders, convicted in an atmosphere of Wall St. inspired war hysteria, is a matter of prime concern to democratic Americans of all political parties. New sections of our people are awakening to this fact, as alarm at the menace of McCarthyism sweeps our country.

Many American were troubled by the Supreme Court's 6-2 decision June 4, 1951, upholding the conviction of 11 members of the Communist Party National Committee and the constitutionality of the thought-control Smith Act. But subsequent events have more fully spelled out to all the significance of this move toward nullification of the Bill of Rights.

The Supreme Court decision in the Dennis case was a product of the Big Business drive toward fascism and war, unleashed after the defeat of the Axis enemies.

But it was more. It was the "legal" cornerstone on which pro-fascist reaction planned to erect a police state. It sanctified the Big Lie that Communism is a "clear and present danger" to our country's democratic institutions, and thus ordered a retreat from struggle against the clear and present danger of McCarthyism, of fascism. It gave McCarthy and McCarran, Velde and Jenner license to ride roughshod over the rights of all Americans—and in the first place to trample on the rights of labor and the Negro people.

CENTRAL ISSUE

Today the movement of resistance to McCarthyism is developing on many levels, and assuming many forms. It is essential that this movement embrace all democratic forces in our country, however limited their understanding of the issues involved. But it is equally essential that sections of this movement come to grips with the central issue—and militantly

(Continued on Page 7)

How Tax Writeoffs Enrich Big Firms

WASHINGTON, May 26 (FP).—The quarterly report on finances of top U.S. manufacturing companies, released by the Federal Trade Commission and Securities and Exchange Commission, shows the biggest corporations got most of the rapid tax amortization gravy, which comes out of your taxes.

For instance, in the fourth quarter of 1952 corporations with assets over $100,000,000 got $108,000,000 in tax amortization. The total for all classifications in that quarter was $155 million. The second classification of manufacturing concerns, those with assets of $50 million to $100 million, got $11 million in tax writeoffs in the fourth quarter.

The swelling tide of corporations riches at the expense of taxpayers through the amortization grants is illustrated by the rise in the quarterly figures. They show corporations in the over $100 million class got $31 million in amortization in the fourth quarter of 1951, $45 million in the first quarter of 1952, $60 million in the second quarter, $84 million in the third quarter and $108 million in the fourth quarter.

Under the so-called national emergency setup, the big corporations can charge off most of the cost of plants and facilities completed after Jan. 1, 1950. They are allowed to charge 20 percent against their taxes each year for five successive years. At the end of the five-year period, the plant has been paid for out of federal tax money but the corporations owns it.

Many corporations, like General Electric Co., have taken advantage of the program to build runaway plants at the expense of the taxpayer. When they are completed in areas not heavily unionized, the corporation is in a better position to resist demands for high wages and good working conditions.

The report estimated profits of the manufactured corporations after taxes in 1952 at $10.7 billion, 10 percent less than in 1951. Profits before taxes were estimated at 16 percent below the 1951 figure. Sales reached a record high in 1952 at $250.2 billion, 2 percent higher than those in 1951. The decline in profits was charged to "continued rises in costs and expenses."

BEN DAVIS

39 Notables Ask Release of Mrs. Davidoff

Thirty-nine prominent Americans have demanded the release of Mrs. Goldie Davidoff and her two-year-old daughter held on Ellis Island without bail while the government drags out deportation proceedings, it was stated yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Signing a telegram of protest to Edward J. Shaughnessy, district director of Immigration and Naturalization, New York were: Elmer A. Benson, Mrs. Anita Block, Prof. C. Murray Branch, Dr. A. J. Carlson, Rev. J. R. Case, Prof. Florence Converse, Rev. Clair M. Cook, Prof. John J. DeBoer, Dr. Katherine Dodd, Dr. William W. Denton, Dr. Lewis A. Eldridge, Rev. W. Arthur Faus and Clemens J. France.

Also Rev. Kenneth R. Forbes, Hugo Gellert, John T. Gojack, Dr. Marcus L. Goldman, Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Gundlach, Prof. Robert J. Havighurst, Rev. Charles A. Hill; Dashiell Hammett, Willard T. Hazen, Jr., Dr. John A. Kingsbury, Dr. Paul H. Lavietes, Prof. Oliver S. Loud and Robert Morss Lovett.

Also Prof. Walter Landauer, Dr. Theodor Manch, Miss Mary McDowell, Miss Helen McAllister, Prof. Gaspare Nicotri, Prof. Vida D. Scudder, Dr. Laila Skinner, Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Harry F. Ward, Prof. Leroy Waterman and Miss Bertha C. Reynolds.

Has your newsstand been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7956.

Davis Reaches Pittsburgh June 4 to Testify

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, May 26.—Benjamin J. Davis, Negro leader and member of the Communist Party's National Committee, will arrive in Pittsburgh June 4 to prepare for his appearance as a witness in the Smith Act trial of Steve Nelson and four other workers' leaders.

Davis may begin testifying June 8. He will be the defense committee's expert on Marxism-Leninism and will deal with Communist policies on the Negro liberation movement and other questions.

Davis will be the third defense witness. He will follow William Albertson, who will take the stand when Irving Weissman steps down.

Judge Marsh set the date for Davis' arrival yesterday afternoon after a grim morning session when he twice cited Weissman for "contempt" for refusing to be a government informer and betray the names of fellow Communists to the prosecutor. The judge is delaying punishment until the end of the trial.

Davis will be brought from Federal Prison in Terre Haute, Ind., where he has spent the last two years as a victim of the first Foley Square Smith Act frame-up. He will be lodged in the same prison that Lloyd Brown described in his novel, "Iron City."

Judge Marsh finally agreed that the government must pay the expenses of Davis' appearance, after first indicating the defense would have to pay.

U. S. Attorney Edward C. Boyle tried to block Davis' appearance. He argued the defendants should select their expert on Marxism from a list he gave the court yesterday.

BOYLE WANTS BROWDER

One of Boyle's selections was Earl Browder, the renegade from Marxism, whom the Communists cast out of their ranks.

Defense attorney Ralph Powe rejected this insulting proposal in the name of his five clients. And one of the defendants was heard to remark that Boyle evidently wanted Browder as his own witness.

The Browder proposal was fantastic as well as insulting. The government says that the main point of the defendants' alleged "conspiracy" was the rejection of Browderism and the re-establishing of the Communist Party on a Marxist basis in 1945.

Boyle also suggested the name of Robert Minor, not knowing in his ignorance that the great people's artist and leader was dead.

He also named several living Marxists who were not in prison. But Powe replied that the defendants were selecting their own witness. And his name was Benjamin Davis.

Irving Weissman's firm but indignant answers to the prosecutor's stoolpigeon proposals stirred spectators at the morning session.

"Mr. Boyle, I'm afraid you are a morally depraved man," the 30-year old vetran of two wars replied when the prosecutor was clamoring for the names of a group of West Virginia Communist leaders.

Weissman's rebuke put Boyle off his balance. And he didn't press that particular question again before the session recessed.

Judge Marsh, however, threatened Weissman with another contempt citation if he failed to "show respect to the U.S. Attorney." The judge had cited Weissman twice already.

The judge cried "contempt" the first time when Weissman refused to name the family that had let its house be used for a West Virginia Communist Party convention.

Marsh charged Weissman with contempt again when he refused to say who had helped him distribute a pamphlet called "Peace Can Won."

But Weissman stood by his workingclass principles.

"If I gave these names men would lose their jobs and be persecuted," he replied to Boyle's questions.

"NOT YOUR STOOLPIGEON"

"You can ask me a million times for names. But I won't be your stoolpigeon," he would answer, "My name is not Lautner or Price" (the West Virginia labor spy).

And when the judge threatened the former shipyard worker and war veteran with contempt, Weissman calmly declared:

"I do not wish to defy the authority of this cour, but my answer would make it impossible for some people to make a living.

"I can't commit that crime. I can't be a stoolpigeon."

When Boyle clamored for the location of West Virginia Communist "records," Weissman shot back:

"We didn't keep records because people like yourself or the FBI might come and filch them."

Judge Marsh protested that such things weren't done. . . . They were done in Pittsburgh, however, when Judge Musmanno raided Communist headquarters.

Court was recessed until tomorrow with Weissman still on the stand.

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)

Bloch and John F. Finerty moved for a stay of execution in the chambers of Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson. They conferred for almost an hour with court clerk Harold M. Willey while filing the necessary papers seeking a stay.

The papers asked that the execution be stayed until June 9, the last day for filing a re-hearing petition. Unless the stay is granted, the petition said, the Rosenbergs' "lives and liberties will be destroyed and the issues rendere academic."

Court aides said that the papers have been served on the Justice Department, which is expected, according to late reports, to oppose a stay. After the Justice Department is heard from, Justice Vinson will get the defense papers. He may or may not hold a hearing on the question.

The defense petition pointed out that the government knew that Greenglass' testimony must have been perjured since his claims to have drawn from memory "the secret of the atom bomb" after overhearing conversations of Los Alamos scientists simply could not be true.

The defense also noted that the prosecution procured the testimony of a key witness at the last minute after bringing him illegally into the court the day before to rehearse his testimony and that this witness testified falsely under oath.

Also, the defense referred to the grave misconduct of Prosecutor Irving Saypol, who got page one headlines with his claim that physicist William Perl would corroborate Greenglass' testimony but who never brought Perl into the trial at all.

Perl was finally tried and convicted this past week, two years after Saypol promised to use him as a corroborating witness in the Rosenberg case of 1951. This trial was timed with the high court's decision yesterday.

An alleged "connection" between Perl and the "Rosenberg ring" was dramatically announced over the weekend by the government.

In their statement to President Eisenhower on documents whose authenticity cannot be questioned, the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case said:

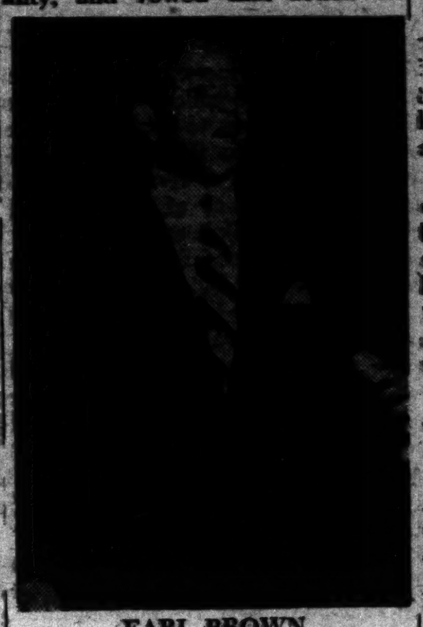
"These documents which have been placed before you reveal that David Greenglass, chief witness in the Rosenberg case, bore false witness against his sister and brother-in-law. The false witness confirms this himself in his own handwriting that he lied to the government, to the court, to his family and to his country when he testified against the Rosenbergs."

Earl Brown Hits 'Police-School' Plan As Move to Whitewash Brutality

By MICHAEL SINGER

City Councilman Earl Brown, Harlem Democrat, bluntly charged yesterday that the police department "human relations" classes "clearly proves the charges of many responsible citizens that the police have often been guilty of unwarranted use of force and abuse of their authority."

The councilman declared the new police policy wase a cover-up against charges of anti-Negro brutality, and vowed that action on his resolution in the council to probe police violence "will proceed with full vigor."



EARL BROWN

Brown further declared he would press "for an early release of the Keating Congressional report" which linked Police Commissioner Monaghan and high-ranking police officials in a deal with the FBI to whitewash charges of brutality.

Brown added: "The back-to-school movement" for police officers, "the establishment of the so-called civilian complaint board" and the belated order of trials of certain policemen charged with acts of brutality seemingly are aimed at picturing the Mayor as an ardent champion of civil rights and portraying Monaghan as one who is passionately opposed to brutality.

"If they had not tried so resolutely to cover up charges of brutality against members of the police force made in the immediate past one would be willing to view their current declaration of departmental virtue rightly instead of dimly."

Brown said that many people believed these moves by Impellitteri and Monaghan "are designed to thwart the police brutality investigation by the City Council." He indicated that they were also made "in anticipation" of the Keating Congressional Committee report, which last February, he asserted, "clearly established that Monaghan and other high police officials had violated the federal Civil Rights Statute."

He charged that the Mayor's police department "carefully timed its move so as to take the initiative away" from an outraged public "and to create the illusion of an intense anti-brutality activity."

"The smokescreen will not work," he said. "Nobody is fooled by these maneuvers. And certainly everyone is aware that this move by Monaghan, two years after he took over the police department, represents much too little and far too late."

Brown cited the sudden ordering of police trials for cops accused of brutality as one that "peculiarly comes on the eve" of a city council study into the matter, and shortly before the filing of the Keating report "which will prove that a secret pact had been negotated" between Monaghan and "a certain Justice Department official" to whitewash police brutality.

He assailed the composition of the civilian complaint board organized by the police department which is "nothing more than the same old system with a new coat of whitewash" declaring there is "nothing civilian" about the board. Brown pointed to its three members as full-time police department employes.

The board, he further pointed out, is headed by First Deputy Commissioner Frank Friestensky, "himself a cop for many years, and a prominent party to the infamous deal with the Justice Department.

"Naturally," he added, "there was no announcement as to what the board will do about investigating previous brutality whitewashes, a long list of which blackens the blotter of the police department," Brown declared.

House Votes Crippled Labor, Welfare Fund

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The House today passed a $1,980,706,461 labor appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, which is $117,481,291 less than the original Truman budget and $47,431,900 less than the revised Eisenhower request, although it is $15,124,891 more than the appropriations committee had recommended. The funds are for the 1954 fiscal year starting July 1.

Just before the bill was passed and sent to the Senate the House defeated by a 208 to 197 rollcall a move by Democrats to add $25,000,000 to the $50,000,000 provided for Federal grants for hospital constructon. That would have boosted it to the level recommended in the original Truman budget. Eisenhower's revised budget recommended $80,000,000.

Unionists' Committee Acts for Carolina 4

A group of distributive and office workers have formed a committe to save the lives of four Negroes scheduled to die this Friday in North Carolina's gas chamber at Raleigh.

The unionists plan to send a telegram with at least 1,000 names to Gov. William B. Umstead before Thursday evening. All persons wishing to assist in sending the telegram are asked to report to 142 Second Ave., Thursday (tomorrow) 6 to 9 p.m.

In a brochure published in 5,000 copies, the committee members call on their fellow-workers to "shatter the uneasy tranquilty of North Carolina (officials) who have upheld the bloody hand of 'white supremacy.'"

Only the workers and the people, the brochure reads, "can save Clyde Brown, Bennie Daniels, Lloyd Ray Daniels and Raleigh Speller."

Speller, 31, was convicted in 1947 of "rape." Brown, 22 was convicted of the same charge in 1950. The Daniels cousins were convicted of "murder" in the death of a Greenville white taxi driver in 1949.

All of the doomed men were convicted by all-white juries from which Negroes were illegally excluded.

In no case were the defendants identified. Speller was arrested only because he was "a light colored man."

The complaining witness against Brown could not testify to being "raped."

The only evidence against the Daniels cousins was two written "confessions" though neither youth can read or write. The men repudiated the "confessions."

The trade unionists cited numerous instances where white men caught in the act of raping Negro women have gotten off with light sentences if any at all.

There is, they said, the case of Mrs. Lulu Mae Artes, a pregnant Negro mother, who was raped by six white paratroopers near Fort Bragg in 1951. Three of Mrs. Artes' assailants were freed and three were sentenced to from 16 to 20 months.

Ship Owners Reject NMU Wage Demands

Atlantic and Gulf coast ship owners yesterday rejected a CIO National Maritime demand for wage increases and proposed instead elimination of some extra payments, including a "war bonus" still being paid to seamen.

The American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., spoke for 38 shipowners at a negotiating session with NMU officials. The parties are seeking a contract to replace one that expires June 15.

The union, in demands submitted May 12, asked for a "substantial wage increase" and other benefits.

"The industry is burdened with heavy operating costs which must be lightened if it is to survive," the Institute said. It asked a "complete revamping of the present working rules."

The owners also asked for a contract clause providing monetary penalties against the union for work stoppages and contract violations.

No date was set for further negotiations.

ILGWU Parley Analyzed in The Worker

An analysis of the ILGWU convention in Chicago by George Morris, labor editor, will appear in this week's issue of The Worker.

78,000 Petitions Ask Fare Hearing

The American Labor Party yesterday presented to Mayor Impellitteri and the Board of Estimate a petition bearing 18,000 signatures of citizens urging rejection of the Transit Authority's scheme to raise the subway fare as high as 25 cents. The ALP had previously presented 60,000 signatures.

The transit deal, the ALP charged, is to be worked out in a "hush-hush executive session."

Purpose of the scheme, declared the ALP, is to:

• Place an extra burden on the subway riders and pass on a bonanza to the bankers and bondholders.

• Give unlimited power to raise fare to an agency not elected by and indifferent to the people.

Comptroller Lazarus Joseph said yesterday he would ask the Board of Estimate to hold a public hearing on the Transit Authority by June 1, when the city is required under law to negotiate a contract with the higher fare agency.

Joseph made his statement to City Hall reporters following an executive session of the board which discussed the Authority deal. He reiterated, "I won't go along with the Transit Authority unless I'm satisfied with the agreement."

When pressed to answer whether he was flatly committed against the Authority even if the objections to certain features of it were met, Joseph hedged and said, "At this moment I still have the same objections, but if they were met I'd be inclined to go along with the Authority."

Since there are reports that the five-man Authority which already has agreed to two of his three proposed amendments may discuss the outstanding difference with him later this week, fears rose that Joseph's three votes on the Board of Estimate would clinch the higher fare by next week.

The Authority has agreed not to impose depreciation or obsolescence charges against the operating costs of the transit sys-

(Continued on Page 6)

Sky High

By ALAN MAX

I do my banking with the U. S. Airforce.

At the present moment, according to the press, the airforce has on hand forty billions which I deposited with it and of which it hasn't needed to spend a penny.

But the Airforce isn't asleep. It says that unless it gets another five billion in 1954, our "defense will be stripped."

I don't know about our defenses being stripped. But I know I am.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Action on Africa a Key to A Negro-Labor Peace Bloc

THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE has recently addressed a petition to the United Nations calling for resistance to the scourge of fascism in the Union of South Africa. Many other Negro organizations speak out on this question. And even the "philanthropic" Twentieth Century Fund — for entirely different reasons — has launched a three-year survey of resources and conditions in Central Africa.

But the Labor Movement, except for George Meany's representation in behalf of Tunisian and Moroccan nationalists and Walter Reuther's proffer of moral support to the South African trade unions in their recent break with the practice of racial discrimination, is conspicuously silent on African questions.

Does this mean that organized Labor, by and large, accepts the lead of McCarthy and Dulles in respect to Africa? I do not think it does. But in the absence of trade union initiative on African issues which could give powerful impetus to a Negro-Labor coalition on other questions of foreign policy, it remains a lamentable fact that the McCarthy - Dulles - Eisenhower gang are dictating our nation's relations to the 200 million people of Africa.

•

INTO THIS VACUUM — to use a word currently in high favor with imperialists — has come a valuable account of "Resistance Against Fascist Enslavement in South Africa," a 62-page pamphlet published by the Council on African Affairs.

If a concise presentation of the facts about South Africa, and a direct relation of these facts to the interests of U. S. working men and women are what is needed to generate trade union initiative on African questions, this phamplet supplies both.

The factual material is taken directly from a memorandum to the United Nations, November 1952, from the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress.

These facts lay bare the crux of the so-called "African problem:" how to maintain the status of the 200 million African people as a reservoir of cheap labor power at the disposal of white exploiters.

All colonialist policy is geared to achieving this end, whether it be land policy, the Malanazi so-called "apartheid" or segregation program, the British tactic of relinquishing certain dry forms of rule while retaining the substance, or the entire racist rationale for the system of oppression and exploitation.

In addition, Dr. Alphaeus Hunton, the Council's secretary, has written an illuminating expose of the kind of relations the McCarthyite-Dulles-Eisenhower regime is attempting to maintain between Africans and Americans.

"Prejudice pays profits—to the few," writes Hunton. "Apartheid in South Africa pays big dividends to the few—not only in that country and in Britain, but also in the United States of America. How much of the blood of South Africa's oppressed black people is on America's own hands? It is time we Americans, black and white, looked to see."

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NEWSPAPER REPORTS of current developments in Africa describe many tactics which the exploiters are using to secure these big dividends: the forcible mass evictions of Africans from their homes; the interpretation of anti-Communist legislation to equate "subversive" with defense of the rights of the African peoples; the use of Asians to fight Africans and Moslems to fight self-determination movements after the example which led to the partition of India; the banning of trade union activity on the part of Africans; the inventions of new forms of forced labor.

As the reader will see, each of these current developments is calculated to maintain the African peoples as starving laborers, bereft of every elementary human right.

And buttressing this system of contemporary slavery, standing behind the colonial exploiters, egging them on and profiting from their cannibalistic practices, are the Wall Street billionaries and their McCarthyite political stooges.

Surely, the average working man and woman of our country can understand—once given the facts—that the bread-and-butter interest, life-and-death interest of the American people lies not WITH the American exploiters against the African peoples but WITH the African people against the common exploiters.

The facts are in this 35-cent pamphlet, which any trade unionist can buy in quantity from the Council, at 53 West 125 Street, New York 27, New York.

AMERICANS vs. McCARTHYISM

Expulsion Asked

A proposal that the AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD take steps to expel Harvey Matusow, FBI undercover operator and aide to Sen. Joseph McCarthey, now conducting a witch-hunt among newspaper workers, was made by Winston Cram, Toledo, O., newspaperman.

The proposal was made by Cram in a letter published in the May 22 issue of the GUILD REPORTER, national publication of the NEWSPAPER GUILD. The letter said:

"Editor & Publisher of May 9 informs that Harvey Matusow, assigned by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy to make certain investigations among newspaper personnel, is a member-at-large of the New York local of the American Newspaper Guild.

"I covered Mr. Matusow's appearance before the Ohio Un-American Activities Commission when he was testifying as to the activities of the Labor Youth League at Antioch College at Yellow Springs, O.

"His testimony, unsupported by anything else than his spoken word, was later demolished by the college president, Douglas MacGregor, before the commission.

"It was my judgment as a reporter and that of others covering the hearings that Mr. Matusow is a glib witness, willing to steer his testimony, according to the hints of his interrogators. His methods probably have not changed.

"It is not particularly gratifying to have this man singled out as a working newspaperman. His claim to membership seems rather tenuous. ANG constitution and by-laws should be searched thoroughly to determine if he is eligible for membership. If not, this character should forthwith be excluded from this organization."

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Valid Reason

There are "valid reasons" why a person called to testify before a congressional committee may be justified in invoking the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution and refusing to testify, says a letter from a reader in the People's Forum of the SPRINGFIELD UNION of Springfield, Mass. The letter states:

"One very obvious reason is that unless he does he may be questioned about incidents occurring many years earlier about which his memory is hazy and any slip in his answers made under oath may make him liable to an indictment for perjury. Only those who have followed closely the record of recent congressional investigations and consequent perjury indictments can appreciate how real this danger is. . . .

"There are others so sickened by the un-American conduct of these investigations that they will resort to almost any means to thwart them."

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Family Broken Up

How the Immigration and Naturalization Service has used the McCarran-Walter Act to break up a family is told by the MILWAUKEE JOURNAL. The newspaper tells how the four children of Gregorio Salazar—Gertrude Lee, 4; Nancy Lynn, 2, Gregorio, Jr., 3, and David 11 months—have been placed in Milwaukee's Home for Dependent Children as result of a warrant of deportation to Mexico issued against the father.

Salazar, in fact, has not yet been deported. Charged with a technical violation of the immigration law when he crossed the border from Mexico 11 yars ago, the immigration officials gave him until June 5 to get up the fare from Milwaukee to Mexico or be taken there as a prisoner.

When Salazar reported it was impossible to save up the money required for his exile June 5 from his $80-a-week as a food products salesman, it was decided to place his children in the home to relieve him of the parent's duty of caring for them. The official theory was that with the four children out of way the father could quickly save the money required for his transportation to Mexico.

To further complicate matters there is another child on the way. And when Salazar is deported he will be permanently separated from his wife and children.

"I have not been doing quite well lately," Salazar explained, "because I can only think of going back there. I have a family in Mexico but they are all poor and cannot help me. Nowhere there could I earn enough money to support my family here. With the baby that is coming, my wife cannot work either, and things are very bad."

A Tribute to a Political Refugee

By EDNA WINSTON

(The following is a condensed text of a speech made at a reception for the wives and families of the Smith Act victims on Saturday, May 23 in the Bronx, New York.)

The freedom of eleven members of the National Committee of the Communist Party was taken away on July 2, 1951. Who are these eleven men? Why did the Wall Street men of the trusts feel they had to take away the freedom of these leaders of the Communist Party as a first step in their conspiracy of force and violence, war and fascism?

Let me tell just a little about one of these eleven men, the one I happily know the best—my husband, Henry Winston, the organization secretary of the Communist Party.

Henry Winston has been a political refugee since July 2, 1951. To tell you the truth, Webster's dictionary and I have had many disagreements in the past, and when it comes to the word "refugee" we really disagree. Webster says a "refugee" is one "who flees for safety." But Henry Winston, a political refugee, a Negro American born in Mississippi, U. S. A., never knew the meaning of the word "safety" since he left the shelter of his mother's arms.

Since the day he first walked through the white part of town to get to the jimcrow school in Hattiesburg, Miss., he has never fled from a battle. He stood up straight and tall then and fought back the white boys who had been taught in their mothers' arms about "keeping a Negro in his place." And Henry has never fled nor sought safety ever since then, throughout the years of living the life of a Negro in his native America.

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THROUGH THE LONG hours of work after school to help maintain the family, and when he caddied for the white banker who used to enjoy hitting the bare feet of young Henry Winston with his golf clubs—my husband learned through unemployment and from the jobs a young Negro could get in the South, U.S.A. He learned from seeing lynchings, and from Scottsboro, from hunger marches and demonstrations for relief and unemployment insurance, from the fight for jobs for Negroes. He learned his true place: at the side of the Negro people together with the white workers in the Communist Party. He has never fled from that place, nor sought safety from it.

He did not seek safety and shelter when he joined the U.S.A. jimcrow army. He did not seek refuge when he was in the Engineer Corps, putting up bridges under enemy fire for the second front against Hitler fascism. He did not seek safety when he stood up in Foley Sq. and challenged Judge Medina's white supremacy justice and was cited for contempt for this and spent five months in jail during the trial. He did not seek safety when he refused to accept the frameup of American democracy on July 2, 1951, when he did not appear to surrender to the courts which have meted out countless frameups to Negro and white workers throughout the years.

Wherever Henry Winston is tonight—whether he is in sickness or in health, whether he is hungry or full, whether he be weary or rested—he is working and fighting for the American people, Negro and white, for all that he has dedicated his life to, for all that he has struggled for and against since he first walked to school through the white part of town; fighting against force and violence, for peace and brotherhood and freedom.

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A FEW WEEKS AGO the Attorney General declared the Families of the Smith Act Victims a "subversive" organization. First it was a vicious campaign against the families of the political refugees, to harass, to intimidate, to shadow and trail; to try to keep them isolated from neighbors and friends; to keep them from getting jobs; to try to frighten close and distant relatives. But these families of the political refugees Gil Green, Henry Winston, Robert Thompson, James Jackson, Sid Stein, Fred Fine and William Norman have given their answer to the American Gestapo, the FBI. Our husbands are not criminals. We are proud of them. Our children are proud of their fathers. When we think of our loved ones, we think of the words: "We could not love you half so much, loved we not honor more."

Now it has been declared "subversive" to join together to tell the people the story of our families, of what we are doing, of how we are raising money so the families of the political prisoners may visit their loved ones in far-off prisons. Vengeance is sought upon us by the moneychangers of Wall Street because we will not turn on our own like beasts of prey to save our own skins. They would make an example and warning of us to the women in the trade unions, in the churches, to the mothers of the boys in Korea who cry out for peace.

Each day more and more people all over the land are beginning to throw off the paralyzing fear that has gripped them. Together with you and me, with your neighbor and your lodge member, with the worker at the next machine—together we shall build a movement for amnesty that will give back the freedom to the eleven brave, good men, and to all men and women who are menaced by the reign of fear.

Yes, the moneychangers of the trusts forget one thing when they embarked on their great conspiracy against the nation. They did not reckon with the people. They cannot change the fact that the Communist Party and its leaders are part and parcel of the people; they came from the people and have never left them. An they shall be restored to the people to whom they belong—by the people.

Rally June 4 to Protest Attack on Victims' Families

A meeting to protest the attack by the Department of Justice on the Families of Smith Act Victims will be held June 4, at 8:30 p.m. at Palme Gardens, 306 W. 52nd St.

Speakers will include Mrs. Eslande Robeson, John J. Abt, John T. McManus and Albert E. Kahn.

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THAT AUSTRIAN 'TEST CASE'

IN RECENT WEEKS, Eisenhower and Dulles have been clamoring for a treaty with Austria, and the British and French governments have gone along with this clamor.

The three governments decided to meet in London today to finalize adoption of their own "abbreviated treaty," and invited the Soviet Union to participate.

The question is: supposing the Soviet Government had agreed to the terms of Wall Street's so-called "abbreviated treaty," would that have been in the interest of the American people?

Under terms of this three-power "abbreviated treaty," Austria would be denied the right to have a national army, the occupation of Austria by foreign troops would continue, and U.S. troops would remain to garrison jet-plane bases and other military strategic areas.

Under terms of this treaty the Austrian people would have been deprived of guarantees for observing their democratic rights, while fascism and nazism would have enjoyed every advantage for a full revival.

Hence, such a treaty would join a militarized neo-fascist Austria with a militarized, neo-fascist West Germany on the north-west and a militarized, fascist Yugoslavia (ally of a militarized fascist Greece and Turkey) on the southwest.

Hence, the adoption of such a treaty would increase the danger of war and the strength of reaction, and would be contrary to the true interests of the American people. This is not to speak of the increased tax burden and McCarthyite gangsterism which such a development would necssarily generate.

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IN THE LIGHT of such reflections, it is completely understandable that the pro-war and pro-fascist spokesmen in our country have howled with rage when the Soviet Union refused to participate in the finalizing of such a treaty, proposing instead a conference on the highest level to conclude an Austrian state treaty.

It should also be clear, on further reflection, that this proposal of the Soviet Government was the only way in which a basis could be established for an Austrian treaty serving the interests of peace and democracy.

In truth, the Austrian treaty offers a test of deeds and words—a test of Eisenhower's deeds and words.

THE MAYORALTY ISSUE

THE NEW YORK TIMES in an editorial yesterday, "Search For A Mayor," told its readers: "The hour is late. The time is near when a decision will have to be reached if there is to be a genuine fusion movement that embraces all the groups that might be interested in reviving a LaGuardia type of vigorous, clean-up administration."

We agree that such a "genuine fusion movement" to restore the LaGuardia type of coalition government is crucial to the welfare of the city. But the Times, by supporting the Eisenhower-Dewey program and candidates, belies its own words. It bemoans the "paucity" of aspirants among "some of the finest executive and management talents in the nation."

Not Wall Street executives are needed in City Hall. What is required to spur a "genuine fusion movement" among "all groups that might be interested in reviving a LaGuardia type" administration, is the swift emergence of Labor and the people's movement as leaders of the electoral ferment among the voters.

Not "executives" but candidates who know the bread-and-butter problems of wage earners; not "management talent" but spokesmen for labor, for the Negro people, for teachers, civil service workers, straphangers, tenants—for the overwhelming majority of New Yorkers—is the clue to the "search for a mayor." The voters want a real independent, dedicated to THEM, and not political bosses or Wall St. coupon-clippers.

They want no part of the Impellitteri who disgusts and shames them; they want no part of the Republican "liberals" who scrape before Dewey; they fear the Hogans who would sell them out and hand over City Hall to the Dewey machine quicker even than O'Dwyer and Impellitteri; they distrust the glib-talking pickpockets who prate "reform" and "good government."

Yes, the hour is late. But voters of every party, of all political thought and strata, will jump to a "genuine fusion movement" pledged to retain the 10-cent fare, to repeal the rent gouge, to block the news consumer taxes, hike municipal salaries, end McCarthyism in our schools, stamp out anti-Negro police brutality, and expand hospitals, welfare, health and low-cost housing.

Let Labor speak out for such a man and such a program. Its voice will be echoed by the Negro people and the mass organizations—the majority of New York City's 8,000,000 whose "search for a mayor" is aimed at returning to City Hall a "LaGuardia type of vigorous, clean-up Administration."

Pravda Editorial on Proposals For Big-Power Discussions

Following is the second instalment of Pravda's editorial discussing pending and proposed Big Power discussions, as broadcast from Moscow and monitored here:

German Problem

The German problem occupies a special place in Churchill's speech. He rightly described it as "the predominant problem of Europe." But if this is so, it means that Churchill's ideas on the German problem occupy a particularly important place in his speech. But the ideas he expressed on this question certainly cannot be taken as an expression of a real wish to settle the above-mentioned "predominant" international problem. Firstly, one's attention is drawn to the fact that Churchill did not even deem it necessary to mention the Yalta declaration and the Potsdam decisions, in whose making he himself had taken part, and which were formulated as the most important principles for a real settlement of the German problem on the basis of setting up a united Germany as a peaceful and democratic state.

The historic significance of the above-mentioned international documents consists in the fact that they express the agreed policy reached during the war, and directly confirmed after the war, as the concrete agreement between the Western powers and the USSR on the German question. In this sense the above-mentioned agreements on cooperation in the unification of Germany, as a peace-loving and democratic state, are the most important achievements in the cause of "combining the security of Russia with the freedom and security of Western Europe."

We cannot fail to be interested in how far, after the Prime Minister's statement, the steps undertaken by Great Britain in the sphere of international relations will accord with the basic principles of those agreements under which stand the signatures of the great powers and how far the new agreements between them might contribute to the strengthening of peace and the security of nations. The experiences of recent years, however, testify that the settling of controversial questions and unsettled questions is hampered by the policy of unilateral renouncing by the Western powers of the agreements concluded. One can hardly doubt that the entire present international situation would appear quite different, that it would lack the present-day tenseness and sharpness, if the agreements of the great powers on the most important international questions were put into practice.

Notorious Locarno Pact

In this connection one cannot help mentioning the fact that for some reason Churchill deemed it necessary to recall the notorious Locarno Treaty of 1925, which in his words has been based on the "simple principle" that if Germany attacked France, England would be on the French side, and if France attacked Germany, England would be on the German side. Churchill did not say at that point that the Locarno system had at the time given free way to German militarism. While restricting the freedom of action for Germany in the West, it gave her freedom of action in the East, thus directing German aggression towards the USSR. As is known, the Locarno policy was one of the important factors which prepared the second World War.

Historical experience shows that if freedom of action is given in Germany to militarist and revanchist elements, and if effective measures are not taken to secure the development of Germany on a peaceful basis, German militarism is quickly revived and no formal guarantees or obligations can give confidence to the neighbors of the German state and make them believe that they are secure and that German aggression will not threaten them again. One must note that even from the viewpoint of the security interests of Great Britain herself, the Locarno plan appears worthless, not to speak of the interests of security for other countries of Europe—and firstly those that are Germanys neighbors, France, Belgium, Holland, Poland, Czechoslovakia and others.

Attempts to return to the Locarno plan would offer wide scope for changing and unstable international combinations, and groupings of one set of countries against another, which would unavoidably lead not to softening, but to sharpening international relations. And how could the Locarno idea be realized in regard to present Germany? While speaking of Locarno, Churchill did not say a word about the reconstruction of Germany's unity, which is of decisive importance not only for Germany herself but also for the cause of safeguarding the security of Europe and the whole world. While hinting at the separatist actions carried out at present in the conclusion of the Bonn and the Paris treaties, he is orientating the policy of the British Government towards consolidating the division of Germany.

German Unity

More than that, it follows from Churchill's statement that he considers the German split to be not only a fait accompli, but a state with which one can and should be reconciled. "The policy of Her Majesty's Government," said Churchill, "is to adhere in the most conscientious manner to the spirit and letter of our agreements with Western Germany." "We," underlined the Premier, "have no intention of refusing to fulfill our obligations that we have undertaken towards Western Germany."

Do not these statements mean that the spirit and the letter of the treaties concluded between the great powers with the aim of setting up a united, peace-loving and democratic Germany are sacrificed to the spirit and the letter of other agreements, concluded separately, and sanctioning the division of Germany, remilitarization of Western Germany into a hot-bed of militarism and aggressive revanchism?

We put aside Churchill's completely incorrect assertion that Sovie policy is the cause of the sharpening of the German problem. The true cause of the position that has arisen in Germany has been more than once clarified by competent representatives of the Soviet Union, and there would be no sense in repeating them here. We also leave aside the rather hard words chosen by Churchill in his description of the situation in Eastern Germany. Of course we could find no less biting and much more truthful words to describe the situation in Western Germany, but what matters at present is not mutual accusations.

It must be clear to all that the dismemberment of Germany means the revival of the center of war danger in Central Europe The German people will never reconcile themselves to the loss of their unity, obtained at the price of great efforts and sacrifices about a century ago. Therefore, the basic problem regarding Germany consists in liquidating the existing split of the German state, in preparing and concluding a peace treaty with Germany that, in accordance with the basic principle of the Potsdam agreement between the great powers, would ensure the setting up of a single, democratic and peace-loving Germany.

At the same time, the chief concern of the countries that have suffered German aggression must be the prevention of a revival of German militarism. At the same time the German people should be insured all the conditions for developing Germany's peaceful industries, for participating in the economic life of the world in accordance with her production and technical level, and for the further increasing of her national culture.

Mistakes of Versailles Treaty

In this respect the peace treaty must avoid the mistakes of the Versailles system, directed toward enslaving a great nation. It is no secret to anyone that the authors of the Versailles Treaty were more concerned with the prevention of Germany's economic revival as a rival in world markets than with a real prevention of her remilitarization. By evading such highly important problems as the unification of Germany and the conclusion of a peace treaty with her, and by stressing the British Government's loyalty to its recent separatist agreements in regard to Western Germany, Churchill surprised and confused those who would wish to see his speech a real striving to settle the contradictions existing in the present world.

It is a noteworthy fact that Churchill did not recall at all the existence of the Anglo-Soviet treaty on mutual aid, concluded in 1942 in London with the aim of preventing new German aggression. But that treaty was concluded for strengthening the security of both the U.S.S.R. and England, and is in full conformity with the main international documents on the German question, including the Potsdam agreement.

In his speech Churchill touched upon the Austrian problem, saying that the conclusion of a state treaty with Austria would help to ease the tension of the present international situation. In that connection it should be stressed that direct responsibility for delaying the settlement of the Austrian treaty problem is borne by the Governments of the U.S.A., Great Britain and France, which not only allowed serious vacillations but also direct deviations from the position previously coordinated by the four Powers.

A point was reached where the three Wesern Powers renounced the text of the state agreement with Austria, which, after long-drawn-out discussions, had almost completely been agreed upon between the four Powers. They countered this agreed text of the treaty with one of their own, having worked it out without the participation of the U.S.S.R.—the so-called "abridged treaty," which grossly trampled the rights of the U.S.S.R., as well as the democratic rights of the Austrian people. All this shows precisely who controls the possibility of removing all obstructions preventing the conclusion of a state treaty with Austria.

(To Be Continued)

Subscription Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

holding up the works. Fur workers have likewise been stalled for the past few weeks, and are trying to pull out of it.

There is, as yet, no sign of renewed activity in the upstate areas of the state.

Here is the way we stand in the city, as of yesterday:

County	Goal D. W. and Worker subs)	In so far	Percent
Manhattan	3,300	1,763	53
Bronx	2,000	1,104	55
Brooklyn	4,500	2,336	52
Queens	1,700	1,163	68
Trade Union Com.	2,500	1,142	46
Upstate	900	392	44
Total	14,500	7,793	54

Laos

(Continued from Page 1)

ican press service to its Tokyo office:

("Could Tokyo speculate that Laos may be purely Mao Tse-tung independent action to grab South-West Asia before Kremlin peace moves crystallize enough to prevent it and such like?")

The Viet Minh, Favrel stated, have been in the Hanoi delta "for a good long time," gathering the rice and other crops from the fields "under the very noses of our sentinels."

Favrel flatly denied French government reports that the Viet Minh suddenly and treacherously attacked Laos.

"The whole affair was a carefully guarded secret, as a result of a tacit accord. The Viet Minh kept away from the big cities of Laos in order to roam at will around the countryside," Favrel said. "Suddenly, the pact was broken, and the Viet Minh took Samneua. This disagreeable news had to be announced because a city doesn't change hands without the news becoming known."

In an attempt to explain an unexpected military retreat from Samneua, Favrel said the old trick of exaggerating strength of opposing troops was used, and, on paper at least, three Viet Minh divisions were advancing into Laos. These three paper divisions, which Favrel said were used as bait for an appeal to the United Nations, suddenly vanished.

This brought the French government six flying boxcars and an American promise of other substantial military aid to French troops in the field.

CAMBODIA HOAX NEXT?

Favrel predicted that Cambodia may be used in the same way by the French government.

The French writer continued: "The truth is that the slogans that define our actions in Indo-China no longer fool anyone. No one dares to look the war in the face. We are told that a group of parliamentarians have just made a report charged with dynamite. Are we at least to hear the truth?"

This report, which the government has refused to publish, in spite of public, press and parliamentary protests, is said to expose financial and political corruption in high places.

Favrel insists that negotiations should be started to end the war in Indo-China.

A large portion of the French expeditionary force, he said, comprises drafted Moroccans, Algerians and Senegelese. The war, he added, is too unpopular in France to allow the government to send French conscripts to Indo-China.

Transit

(Continued from Page 3)

tem and to lease rather than take over outright the subway lines. However, it has yet to agree on the third Joseph demand, that the Board of Estimate be empowered to vote on capital funds allocated to the transportation program, which at the monment is under the sole jurisdiction of the Authority.

Joseph's three votes, along with Council President Halley's three, and Boro President Wagner's two, could create an 8-to-8 deadlock on the Board, which would kill the Authority.

Offer City Bill To Tax Services

The City Council yesterday referred to its finance committee a resolution extending the 3 percent sales tax to include more than 30 categories of commercial services. The resolution was introduced at the request of Mayor Impellitteri by Finance Committee chairman Charles E. Keegan, Bronx Democrat.

The finance committee will set a date next Tuesday for a public hearing.

Extending of the sales tax would include charges on maintenance and repair work in homes, brokerage house commissions, check services by banks, and similar business transactions. It exempts personal and professional services.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Clearing out balance of imported cottons to make room for ——— May 30, when I will display 100 pieces of coatings; each piece large enough for one coat; from Scotland - India - England. These were the samples used by importers showing 1954 line to manufacturers in the U.S. making coats selling from $295 up. I bought these sample cuts cheap and I'm going to sell them CHEAP. It will pay you indeed to make your purchase now for next winter.

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Churchill Backs Truce Proposal

LONDON, Wednesday (May 27.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced today that the latest Korean truce proposals, submitted by the U. S. at Panmunjom, have the "complete support" of the British government.

"As these proposals are for the present secret," said Churchill, "it is not possible to say more than that they are very close to the terms of the Indian resolution passed by the UN in December last."

Swedish Food Strikers Fight Big Lockout

By GEORGE BERLIAWSKY

STOCKHOLM, May 26 (ALN)—Long hailed as a land of industrial peace thanks to cooperation between employers and Social-Democratic labor leaders, Sweden now lies gripped in the worst strike-lockout of food workers since 1909 and its second largest labor conflict since the war.

The strike began May 4 following the breakdown of negotiations between the food industry workers and their employers. The union leaders demanded a general wage increase of 10 crowns ($2) a week for male workers and 12 crowns ($2.40) for women workers.

The day before the strike, Dagens Nyheter, the country's leading newspaper and a supporter of the conservative People's party, published statistics showing that while the average wage for industrial workers has risen 189 percent since the war, the average increase for food workers was only 139 percent. At present the average wage for a Swedish industrial worker is 3.84 crowns an hour, while the average wage for the striking and locked out workers was only 3.48 crowns.

The employers met the workers' wage demands with a flat No and then staged a large scale lockout covering the meat, meat slaughtering, margarine, yeast, canning, milling, chocolate and baking industries. Altogether some 40,000 workers.

Not satisfied with simply a lockout, the national employers association sent notices to its 12,000 member businesses calling on them not to give jobs to workers involved in the dispute.

Although the dispute has brought considerable hardship to the whole country—bread is almost unobtainable—the general sentiment is on the side of the workers. Food industry unions in the other Scandinavian countries have expressed solidarity with the locked out workers and have refused to deliver goods here.

What is perhaps the most significant development for the future is the general disgust among the strikers with the way the Social Democrats have handled the situation. The day before the strike began, but when the lockout had already been announced, the vice-chairman of Sweden's trade union federation said: "The game will be played according to the rules and we will look upon one another as good friends and sincere enemies."

Tage Erlander, the country's prime minister and leader of the Social Democratic party, refused to interrupt his weekend vacation to deal with the crisis.

The Social Democratic press, which has been trying to arrest its declining circulation by printing more and more pictures of glamor girls, has been playing down the story. On the day the blacklist was announced, the Social Democratic newspaper, Afton-Tidning, prominently featured a story about a football player although the right-wing press made the blacklist its number one story. Fullest coverage has appeared in the Ny Dag, Communist party daily, and Communist members of parliament have called for an injunction to halt the lockout.

HOMES OF TWO CLEVELAND NEGRO FAMILIES BOMBED

CLEVELAND, May 26. — A dynamite bomb damaged the homes of two Negro families who had moved recently into a predominantly white neighborhood on the east side here. The homes belong to the Rev. Smith E. Ware, 48, former pastor of a Baptist church in Barberton, O., and to Lee V. Malloy, a factory worker living next door.

The previous week a soda bottle containing a note was thrown through a window of the home of Mrs. Dolores Johnson, 36, also a Negro, in a neighborhood two miles away. The note said: "Get out of this neighborhood. The next time it will be a bomb." It was signed "K. K. K."

CIO Backs T-H Anti-Bias Clause

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The CIO today announced its support for the Ives amendment to the Taft-Hartley Law against discrimination.

James Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, said the CIO supports the bill (S 1831) "to the extent" that it is a step in the direction of Fair Employment Practices legislation, but would continue to fight for an FEPC law.

UE B'klyn Office To Give Advice On Rent, Housing

To provide expert services on housing and rent problems, Local 475 of United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers will open its offices at 160 Montague St., Brooklyn, to a chapter of the Brooklyn Tenants and Consumer Councils, beginning tonight and continuing every Wednesday night.

Hours during which union members and others in the neighborhood may obtain advice on what to do about landlords who refuse to paint, to correct building violations or to supply adequate services, or any other housing problem, will be from 8 to 10:30 p.m.

A special Legislative Bulletin issued by the local last week informed members: "UE 475 Welcomes Tenants Council."

Closer work with unions has been one of the objectives of the New York Welfare and Consumers' Councils, with which the Brooklyn councils are affiliated.

Mrs. Laura Hall, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Tenants Councils, hailed the step. There has been no tenants' council in the immediate area in the recent period. Nat Manley is director of the local.

Federal Jury To Probe N.Y. Waterfront

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., announced today a Federal Grand Jury would on June 9 begin an investigation of the New York-New Jersey waterfront.

Classified Ads

POSITION WANTED

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, full charge business and organizational experience 12 years. 36B, write Box 300, Daily Worker.

ROOM TO RENT

FURNISHED room, West Bronx, near transportation, private home, private entrance, friendly atmosphere. Call JE 8-4113.

FOR SALE

IMPORTED Stainless Steel Flatware. Rated best by independent consumer research organization. Four-piece place setting, regularly $8.10. Special $5.97. Standard Brand Distributors, 148 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) 30 minutes free parking. GR 3-7819.

SERVICES

(Upholstering)

CALL Spanish 6-7887 for sofa, reworked, refined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slip-covered, reupholstered. Courteous attention. Call mornings 9 to 2.

MOVING AND STORAGE

SPIKE'S MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7181.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, padded van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LO 8-6186.

MOVING, Storage, Long Distance, experienced Travelers, glass covered, fully insured vans. Call Ed Wendell, JE 8-8000, Day Night.

Ford, UAW Agree on Pact Raising Pay

DETROIT, May 26.—Ford Motor Co. and the CIO United Auto Workers jointly announced today agreement on changes in their five-year contract

The Ford settlement boosts $100 monthly pensions to $137.50. The GM agreement made no change in the $100 pension. Ford also granted additional lesser benefits.

Ford, like GM, agreed to hike wages of skilled workers 10 cents an hour, to incorporate 19 cents of the current 24-cent cost-of-living increase into base pay, to increase the four-cent annual improvement wage increase to five cents and to establish a new cost-of-living formula based on the government's new price index.

The new Ford pact grants die sinkers and pattern makers a 20-cent pay boost, gives retiring employes accrued vacation pay and provides that retired employes can purchase group hospitalization insurance.

The agreement takes effect June 1 for some 150,000 Ford workers. There will be no change in cost-of-living allowances, now pegged at five cents, until September.

Today, the UAW was scheduled to start meetings with Chrysler Corp.

CORRECTION

Typographical errors garbled a paragraph in yesterday's report from Pittsburgh concerning the court hearing on the attack on the Jewish Cultural Center there. The paragraph should have been read:

Sherman wants to close the doors of the Center's fine three-story building at 6832 Forbes St. Here music lovers enjoy fine concerts, and drama goers enjoy the plays of Sholem Aleichem and other Jewish geniuses. Here also Jews bring clothing and funds for anti-Nazi refugees in Israel and elsewhere.

Shopper's Guide

Insurance

CARL JACK R.
BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-2826

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
23 E. 7th St. near 2nd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN
Air-Conditioned
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-9444
Quality Chinese Food
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

Dumas—One Of the Great Story Tellers

In their highly praiseworthy series of translations, Penguin Books has included a new rendering of Alexandre Dumas' "The Three Musketeers" ($1.25).

It revives the memory of one of the world's greatest story-tellers.

Whether he got his energy from his father (who was one of Napoleon's generals) or from his grandmother (who was a West Indian Negro), Dumas was a positive volcano of energy.

Whether he was the inventor of the newspaper serial-story seems uncertain. But he was unquestionably the most successful of all "columnists"—in non-fiction as well as fiction.

To keep a dozen features spinning at one time in as many different newspapers was not extraordinary for him. Half-a-dozen was a commonplace.

In a writing lifetime of less than 50 years he produced more than 80 novels, more than 50 plays, and a mass of other prose.

He had, of course, to make use of "ghostwriters"—he is said to have used up as many as 90 different collaborators. But it would be nonsense to give the major credit for his masterpieces to these assistants.

As the author of this new translation shows, Dumas relied upon his "ghosts" chiefly for research into historical documents for characters and incidents that fire his imagination.

Not only D'Artagnan—the immortal juvenile lead of "The Three Musketeers"—but the three themselves, Athos, Porthos and Aramis, all had a factual existence under very nearly those names.

Naturally, they did not do all, or even many, of the things Dumas made them do. In fact, their actuality is to the fiction as the ingredients are to the meal served up by a first-class chef.

Your unredeemed highbrow may curl the lip of scorn at a chef's pretension to the rank of artist. But plain folk with appetites rejoice in the chef, notwithstanding.

Who could withhold admiration from the master-chef who could—as Dumas said—serve up in one year (1844) two such banquets as "The Count of Monte Cristo" and "The Three Musketeers"?

The whole romantic movement was primarily a salutary endeavor to erect a transition from an outworn and ossified classicism to a newer and richer grasp of reality.

Do not be misled by the fact that, like Scott, Dumas usually set the action for novels in past times. The point to grasp is that their works were immediately universally popular.

Though he died a poor man, Dumas probably made more money by his writings than any novelist before or since. But he kept open-house, and when he died all the ear-biters in Paris went into deep and sincere mouring.

His popularity is explained by the fact that partly because of the French Revolution, partly in consequences of the industrial revolution then gathering headway, people had a sense of the historical development of human society such as they had never had before.

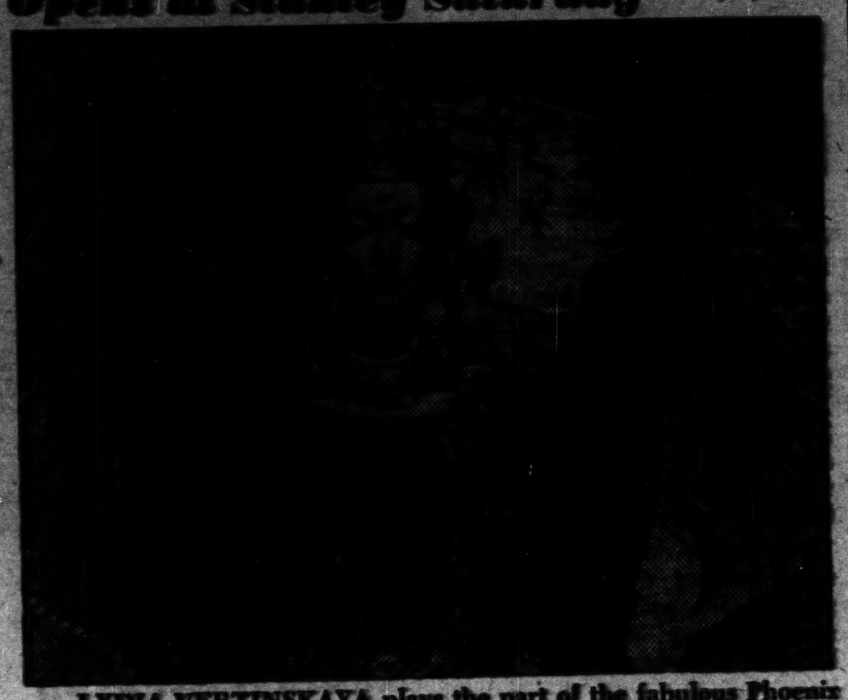
The world had changed drastically, and was still changing. Whether the change was to be for good or for evil no one could say.

But it was certainly both heartening and refreshing to be told in entertaining parables that courage and resolution would help the stout-hearted to win through in spite of all.

In the circumstances (1820-1870) in France this, in effect, entailed propaganda for "a career open to the talents."

Such honest "careerism" as D'Artagnan's had to meet and defeat all sorts of fraud, treachery and chicanery. But it is to Dumas' credit that he conveyed an inspiration of hope to many who stood sadly in need of encouragement.—T. A. JACKSON.

New Soviet Fantasy in Color Opens at Stanley Saturday



LYDIA VERTINSKAYA plays the part of the fabulous Phoenix in the new Soviet color film 'Sadko' which has its premiere at the Stanley Theatre on Saturday. 'Sadko' is based on an old Russian fairy tale, popularized by the famous opera of Rimsky-Korsakov.

PUBLISH AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF FILIPINO GUERRILLA LEADER

"Born of the People," the autobiography of Luis Taruc, commander of the heroic Filipino Huks, will be issued by International Publishers early in June.

It is the complete story, told for the first time, of the Filipino patriots who fought the Japanese invaders during World War II and then became the heart and center of the people's movement for freedom from the dual enemy of feudalism and American imperialism.

The book was written in bivouac, forest and swamp, where Taruc and his men hid by day from the planes and tanks supplied by the United States to the Phillippine Army.

Although fantastic rewards were offered for his capture, not a single peasant would betray Taruc himself, peasant-born and bred and beloved of the people.

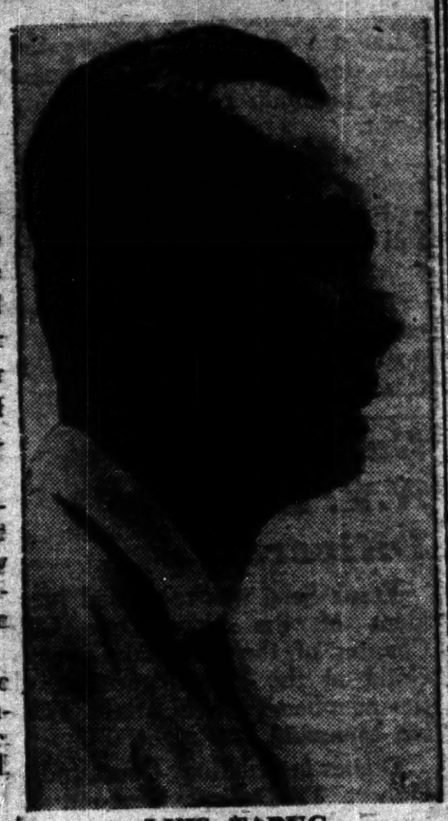
Howard Fast, calls it "the greatest of all things I have read about colonial struggles for liberation today."

Paul Robeson, who writes the introduction to the book, found it to be a "magnificent and moving document."

"This is an intensely moving story—full of the warmth, courage and love which is Taruc," he says. "Here certainly is proof that the richest humanist tradition is inherited by and will be continuously enriched by the working class. Here is a rich experience in life itself, of practice and theory—theory and practice."

The eminent Negro scholar, Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, refers to the book as a "long-needed addition to the history of American imperialism," and adds: "To those who have been fed on the standard stories of what the United States has done for the people of the Philippines this book will come as a shock. But to those who since the days of Aquinaldo have suspected the role we were playing there, here comes terrible and disheartening confirmation of what we have done and are doing not only in Korea but to this poor and sick part of Asia. Every honest American should read Luis Taruc's calm, factual and detailed story of his bitter life."

Harry F. Ward, professor emeritus of Union Theological Seminary, says about the book: "This is not literature about life, this is life expressing itself. Nowhere else that I know is the welding of a people and a leader so clearly



LUIS TARUC

portrayed. All through this book are vivid touches of the beauty of ordinary human beings and gleams of the faith, hope and courage of the common people."

The Filipino novelist, Carlos Bulosan, calls it a "heartbreaking and glorious book" and its author "the embodiment of the Philippine peasants' and workers' struggle." Jesus Colon, Puerto Rican writer and organizer, finds that "we have much to learn from such colonial leaders of a new type."

Frederick V. Field, Far East Editor of the New World Review says that "here in this remarkable book are the virils, deeply rooted beginnings of the emancipation of another great people."

The book (288 pages) will be published in a cloth edition at $3 and in a popular edition at $1.75.

College Students In Michigan Hear Sender Garlin

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 24 (FP).—The University of Michigan's ironclad ban on meetings of the sort Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis) might dislike was lifted here when a New York writer was permitted to talk on Can East and West Live In Peace and Friendship.

The lecturer, sponsored by the Society for Peaceful Alternatives, a campus organization, was associate editor Sender Garlin of New World Review. A former correspondent in Moscow, Garlin is on a midwest tour for his monthly magazine.

Michigan students considered university approval of the meeting a retreat by the authorities from the ban on such affairs that began in 1951.

"On the Scoreboard" by sports editor Lester Rodney, will be resumed tomorrow.

CP URGES SUPPORT OF 'AMNESTY MONTH' EVENT

(Continued from Page 2)

defend the constitutional rights of the Communists as the first line in the defense of all democratic rights.

The campaign to win amnesty for the Smith Act victims is therefore vital to the struggle to broaden and strengthen the fight against McCarthyism.

The Amnesty Campaign seeks to free the first victims of McCarthyism—the imprisoned Communist leaders and those forced to become political refugees.

An effective amnesty campaign would act as a brake on further prosecutions, favorably influence the course of current Smith Act trials and appeals, and help reverse the savage 20-year sentence imposed on Steve Nelson in Pennsylvania. It would greatly increase the possibility of smashing the McCarran Act frameup, now seeking to outlaw the Communist Party, 12 so-called "front" organizations, and all parallel as well as joint action in the cause of peace, equality and economic security.

OTHER VICTIMS

While centering around the freedom of the 11 Communist Party leaders, and six Baltimore victims of the Smith Act now in jail in federal prisons, this is a campaign to win amnesty from prosecution and persecution for the tens of thousands of Americans outside of jail who are victims of McCarthyism: the naturalized and non-citizens victims of the Walter-McCarran Act; the trade unionists threatened with Taft-Hartley "perjury" prosecutions; the educators, professionals and clergymen hounded out of employment by the witch-hunt committees; the Negro leaders and their white allies penalized for their stand in defense of Negro rights.

Amnesty is not only freedom from jail, but also freedom from fear.

The fight for amnesty is part of the fight for peace—it is defeat in the domestic arena for the most extreme section of the war party, the McCarthy-MacArthur-Dulles cabal.

• • •

Amnesty is an issue of prime concern to all democratic Americans. But we Communists, and the advanced sections of labor and the Negro people, have a special responsibility to build the amnesty movement.

It is we who must imbue the masses with confidence that this campaign can be waged effectively and can be won. It is we who must revitalize the glorious traditions of amnesty struggle, popularizing the story of how labor and the people won amnesty for Gene Debs, the victims of the 1919 Palmer Raid hysteria, and freedom for Tom Mooney. It is we who must combat the counsels of despair. It is no "illusion" to believe that amnesty can be won in the "Eisenhower Era," any more than to believe that peace can be won. Amnesty was won in the days of Harding and Coolidge! It is being won in fascist Greece, Turkey and Spain today.

NOT A "NARROW" ISSUE

Let us have done with the notion that amnesty is a "narrow" issue. Five hundred distinguished Americans are listed in the brochure published by the National Amnesty Committee. Independent appeals for amnesty have already won broad support, far beyond what the Doubting Thomases say is "possible." Amnesty was included in the resolution submitted to the UAW Convention by Ford Local 600. It is given a more prominent place in the recent call to struggle against McCarthyism issued by the National Executive Board of the United Packinghouse Workers—CIO. The door is open to carrying the amnesty campaign into the labor movement—but somebody will have to walk through the open door! Last fall, 20,000 signatures to a petition for amnesty for Ben Davis were secured in Harlem. They challenge us to carry the Ben Davis amnesty campaign into every Negro community and organization in the country.

• • •

Great changes are taking place in the world, and in our own country. The prospects for a speedy end to the war in Korea continue to brighten—despite the efforts of the Eisenhower Administration to torpedo the truce talks in Panmunjom. Dramatic deeds demonstrate the firm peace policy of the socialist sector of the world—and the truth about socialist democracy can no longer be altogether hidden from the American people by our monopoly controlled press.

All over our country—in every shop, community, church and organization—there is discussion of big events. People are taking a "second look" at many questions that a few months ago could not even be discussed.

In this atmosphere it is possible to raise in a new way the question of the Smith Act frameups, and to win new support for the amnesty appeal. For as the artificial war hysteria wanes, many are prepared to support the idea of freeing the cold war prisoners.

We call on every Communist Party organization to place the question of amnesty on the agenda of its next meeting, for full discussion of these new opportunities for winning the freedom of our comrades — Eugene Dennis, Gus Hall, Henry Winston, John Williamson, John Gates, Carl Winter, Ben Davis, Jack Stachel, Irving Potash, Gil Green, and Bob Thompson.

We call on every organization and member of our Party, on all friends and sympathizers, as well as all other progressive Americans, to give full and active support—political and financial—to the Amnesty Month which launches the campaign of the National Amnesty Committee, to circulate its petitions, distribute its literature, carry its message into the trade unions and other mass organizations.

STOP McCARTHYISM — DEMAND AMNESTY FOR ITS VICTIMS!

FREE THE LEADERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY!

NULLIFY THE SMITH ACT —END THOUGHT-CONTROL!

Signed: William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry.

Fight Continues Against Bias at Parkchester

The eviction of the Michael Decatur family from Parkchester last week failed to end the fight against discrimination in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.'s giant Bronx development, the Bronx-wide Committee for Integrated Housing informed members, trade unions, churches and civic groups in a letter of policy.

The committee urged wires, letters and telephone calls to Frank Lowe of the company, calling on him to rent the first available apartments to Negro families.

"I'm continuing the fight," said Mrs. Sophie Decatur, victim of the eviction, active in the committee's leadership. "Even though I'm out of Parkchester, I'm in on this until Negroes are accepted as tenants on the same equal basis as all others."

Has your newsstand been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL. 4-7284.

$5.60 a Year for Nigeria Farmers

VIENNA, May 26 (ALN).—Average annual earnings for farmers in northern Nigeria are frequently less than $5.60 per head of a household. In Sierra Leone they average about $8.40.

These startling figures are reported by the World Federation of Trade Unions in an article, The Tragic Plight of West African Youth, appearing in its bi-weekly review.

British exploitation of Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast takes place primarily in agriculture, particularly cocoa, oil and oil seeds, produced by farmers with holdings of 1½ to 2 acres. Their products are sold to big monopoly companies such as John Holts and United Africa Co. Ltd., which act as buying agents for the government marketing boards set up to regulate and exploit these products.

Prices paid to the small producers are much lower than those received by the British companies and marketing boards on the world market. In 1947-8, for example, Gold Coast producers received $210 a ton for cocoa. The monopolists selling it on the New York market received $406 a ton.

As a result of this process, the total cumulative surplus drained out of Nigeria alone by 1951 amounted to $582.4 million, greatly exceeding the inflow, the WFTU pointed out. The inflow consisted of manufactured consumer goods to soak up the cash paid for the raw materials, and not the capital goods urgently needed to develop the country's resources in the interests of its people.

Referring to the $5.60 and $8.40 cash earnings of farmers in these British colonies, the WFTU said: "The myth has long been exploded that colonial peoples can live on a handful of rice a day, but it is not generally realized how widely spread is the need for hard cash in West Africa. A man must meet his taxes in cash and his clothing, for the most part, must be obtained from the big companies importing cotton piece goods. Metalware, tools and other necessities are available only for cash, and a man's children cannot hope for education without his having the money to pay for it. Medical treatment is, generally speaking, not free."

FEW SCHOOLS

In the Gold Coast less than 8 percent of the total population was attending school in 1949-50 and in Nigeria during the same period only about 8.5 percent of school age children were receiving education in the northern provinces.

Hopeless conditions on the land cause the young people to gravitate toward the towns, "already squalid and overcrowded, where juvenile delinquency figures are high and prostitution flourishes," the WFTU said. "Here, many of the youngsters obtain work on the roads and on the mining locations, while some are recruited as labor for the plantations in French and Spanish territories and some become delinquents. Lack of education prevents most of them finding skilled or clerical employment."

Wage rates in the British West African colonies are 28 cents to 42 cents a day, with skilled workers averaging 56 cents. The wages are terribly low in relation to prices and rents. Few rooms in the larger towns are to be had for less than $2.80 a month and frequently $5.60 must be paid. "There are instances of laborers sleeping five in a room to share a monthly rent of $2.10," the WFTU said, citing a recent study of 100 married men and 120 single men which showed 84 percent of their incomes was needed to pay for food, lighting and fuel alone.

Pickets to Fight Levittown Ban On Negro Family

Men, women and children again will take to the picket line, at 2:30 p.m. Saturday, to protest the refusal of Morris Management to sell a home to the William Cotter family because they are Negroes. Pckets before the management sales office at the South Village Green in Levittown last Saturday and Sunday numbered more than 80.

Last June the management accepted a deposit of the Cotters to buy a Levittown house, promising the house within a few days. The management then reneged on the promise, leaving the Cotters and their four children without a place to live.

The family, however, accepted an invitation from Levittown friends to occupy their home at 26 Butternub Lane as guests while they were on an extended trip, according to the Committee to End Discrimination in Levittown. As the lease on the house in which they have been residing temporarily expires May 30, Cotter recently renewed his periodic attempt to buy a house there. Again, he was refused.

The committee, declaring, "We say that the Cotters shall stay," has launched an intensified campaign to obtain community support for the right of the Cotters to purchase a house in Levittown.

Recently a fifth Cotter child was born. The committee declared the Cotters had made strong ties in Levittown, and the children and parents "have become integrated in the school, church, social and organizational life of the community."

HOOTENANNY
Coming!
Sat., June 6 — 8:30
Webster Hall — 119 E. 11 St.
A People's Artists Production

LAST 3 DAYS
STANLEY
"MAN of MUSIC"
In MAGICOLOR

Will Peace Bring a Depression?
A Public Discussion (with audience participation)
Peace, Jobs—Can We Have Both?
Wednesday, June 3
7:30 P.M.
Cornish Arms Hotel
311 W. 23rd St.
Admission 60c
• Thomas Richardson
Director, American Peace Crusade
• Clifford Cameron
Business Manager, UE No. 475
• Sidney Gluck
Economist, Business Man
Sponsored by N.Y. Peace Council of American Peace Crusade
125 West 72nd Street SU 7-4926

Find Pullman Violates Mass. FEPC Law

BOSTON, May 26.—Elwood S. McKenney, investigating commissioner for the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, has issued a report in favor of a worker who charged he failed to get a promotion with the Pullman Co. because he is a Negro. McKenney also found that the Pullman Co.'s hiring policies are in violation of the Massachusetts Fair Employment Practices Law.

The case developed when a Negro worker who worked as a car cleaner applied for a job as carman helper apprentice. Although this worker had over six years seniority with the Pullman Co., the appointment went to a white worker with two years seniority.

McKenney stated that the aggrieved Negro worker claimed in his petition that the Pullman Co. has "in effect a discriminatory hiring and upgrading policy in that the company employs only colored personnel as porters and only white personnel as conductors." After a four months investigation McKenney ruled the company does maintain restrictive employment.

This decision is not binding, according to the Massachusetts law, and can be appealed either to the full board of the C.A.D. commissioners or to the courts.

However, the railroad workers consider it a step towards their goal of ending discrimination in this important basic industry.

Guild Reelects N.Y. Lawyers' Officers

Frank Serri was re-elected president of the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild at the annual meeting of the membership held at the Willkie Memorial last night.

Domestic Relations Court Judge Hubert T. Delany, Osmond K. Fraenkel, Leo J. Linder, Harold M. Phillips and David L. Weissman were re-elected vice presidents. Henry H. Wolf was re-elected treasurer and Simon Schachter was re-elected executive secretary.

As voting members of the Board of Directors for 1953-1954, the following were elected: Bella Abzug, Gloria Agrin, Michael B. Atkins, Benjamin H. Booth, Edward J. Cambridge, William B. Cherevas, George H. Cohen, Julius Cohen, Frank Donner, Isaac C. Donner, Nathan Frankel, Murray Gordon, Charles Haydon, Lazaar Henkin, Jacques Isler, Bernard L. Jaffe, Morris J. Kaplan, H. Leonard King, Walter Koppelman, Rhoda Laks, Richard L. Levinson, Mendel Lurie, Edward Malament, Stanley J. Mayer, Doris Peterson, Basil Pollitt, Samuel Rosenberg, Arnold E. Rosenblum, Barney Rosenstein, Simon Rosenweig, Paul L. Ross, Mildred Roth, Harry Sacher, Moses B. Sherr, Kenneth L. Shorter, Leonard P. Simpson and Lorna Rissier Wallach.

The non-voting ex-officio members of the Board of Directors are: Robert J. Silberstein, Joseph H. Crown, Benjamin Algase, Leonard B. Boudin, Bernard D. Fischman, Mark Lane, Blanch Freedman, Victor Gettner, Paul O'Dwyer, Milton Paulson, Martin Popper, Charles Rothenberg, William L. Standard, David A. Steinbock, Abraham Unger and Benedict Wolf.

Hear Star Witness
John J. Abt • John McManus
Albert Kahn
"ARE SMITH ACT FAMILIES SUBVERSIVE"
June 4 • Palm Garden
306 W. 52d St. • Sub. 50c

HUGH BRYSON

Ask Dismissal Of T-H Charge Against Bryson

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—(FP).—President Hugh Bryson of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards entered a plea of not guilty in Federal Court here to charges that he violated the Taft-Hartley Act's non-Communist oath requirement.

Bryson's attorneys submitted motions before Federal Judge Edward Murphy to dismiss the charges. The government was given five days to submit answering briefs.

An MCS spokesman said over 200 ship crews have sent Bryson wires of support and wires or letters to Attorney General Herbert Brownell demanding that the charges be dropped.

Bryson is charged with membership in the Communist Party and with affiliation with the Communist Party. The motion to dismiss pointed out that the vague language of the indictment does not state one specific act of which Bryson is supposed to be guilty. The indictment is so "vague and indefinite and so lacking in essential facts as to fail to advise the defendants of the nature and cause of the accusation against him," the defense said.

The motion also criticized the attempt to make two charges out of one charge in calling one "membership in" and the other "affiliation with" the Communist Party.

"If affiliation with the Communist Party varies in fact from membership in the Communist Party then 'affiliation' is as vague, indefinite and uncertain as to render the second count . . . unconstitutional and in violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution," the motion said.

30-Day Retiring Notice Rule For Cops Upheld

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The U. S. Supreme Court today dismissed a claim that the New York City Council acted unconstitutionally when it required police officers to give a 30-day retirement notice. The court said the appeal presents no "substantial federal question."

The law, enacted in 1951, was designed to prevent policemen from retiring immediately if their conduct is called into question, Result of Grand Jury testimony.

The appeal was taken by two policemen—Walter A. Gorman and Edward Rogers, Jr.

What's On?

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN. Chelsea ALP's exciting Decoration Day Weekend—May 29-31. Tennis, swimming, dancing, fine food, wonderful people, Bob Clairborne and his guitar. At Chait's, Accord, N.Y. Only $20 (including transportation) for 2 fun packed days. For reservations call WA 4-2595, 8:30-10 p.m.

PREMIERE PERFORMANCE—new musical work—"We Fight Back Singing," by Student Composer, Chorus and Ensemble. Dancing. Food. Fun. Sat., May 30. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Contr. $1.

19th C.D. LYL invites you to a party to raise funds for legal defense of victims of civil rights cases. Refreshments, entertainment, dancing. Sat., May 30, 9 p.m. at 29 E. 114th St. Donation $1.

New Jersey

MEET OUR NEW SOCIAL STAFF on Decoration Day weekend. Folk and Social Dancing, sports, entertainment. Good food, reasonable rates. Reserve early. Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, N.J. TErhune 4-1292.

Push Fight for Williamsburgh Relocations

A delegation from the Sumner Site Committee, recently initiated by 40 families residing on the site where the Sumner Housing project will be built in Williamsburgh, is scheduled to meet tomorrow (Thursday) with the management of the Housing Authority Relocation Office at 985 Myrtle Ave.

Officials who met with the delegation last week promised they will reveal at the coming meeting the date when the dilapidated, condemned house at 1067 Myrtle Ave. will be locked and barred from further occupancy. At present its occupants include three families, among them Mrs. Frances Winfree and her six children.

Unable to find another home, Mrs. Winfree and her children cling to the house despite its obviously dangerous condition. The delegation will demand the Housing Authority provide space for them in a project.

The Sumner Site Committee was organized to campaign for proper relocation of all the families to be evicted for the new project construction. The first 40 families joined when the Upper Williamsburgh Tenants Council called a meeting at 7 Tompkins Ave. May 11.

Mrs. Laura Hall, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Tenants Councils, said a spokesman for the Housing Authority's Relocation Office revealed that more than 70 houses on the site were purchased by the city and that notices to vacate soon will go out to occupants.

Many low-income white, Negro and Puerto Rican families reside on the project site. Organizing house by house, the Sumner Site Committee has found that some tenants reported being turned down for vacancies by landlords because of racial discrimination. Others were denied apartments because of children in their families. Many simply could find no vacancies.

The committee, said Mrs. Hall, comprises tenants in houses at 1001, 1067, 983 Mrytle Ave., at 228 and 276 Stockton St., and elsewhere.

MEBA Voting On Merger with AFL Pilots

Members of the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., are voting on a proposal to merge their union with the AFL Masters, Mates and Pilots.

A statement issued by the MEBA executive committee said the engineers and MMP had "reaffirmed the program of mutual assistance and cooperation contained in the jointly adopted Jan. 26 resolution, and decided to submit the program to referendum votes of both unions for an expression of opinion of the membership."

MEBA started its referendum in early May and the other union was also expected to begin polling its members. Mailed with the MEBA ballots was a covering letter that pledged cooperation between the two unions through joint executive committee meetings and through joint effort on contracts, "economic actions" and welfare plans.

"In addition," the engineers statement said, "the MEBA and MMP voted to explore the possibilities of securing clear and unencumbered charter rights from either the AFL or CIO for a single national union for all licensed officers, deck and engine."